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Title of the Invention

METHOD AND PROGRAM FOR DISCLOSING AND PROVIDING
SERVICES ON NETWORK

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Method and Program for Disclosing and Providing
Services on Network

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to service disclosing
and providing technologies suitable for use in network systems,
and particularly to a service disclosing and providing
technology having a dependent relationship between services.

10 It is common practice that the services of a network
system comprising a service utilizing device, a service
disclosing device, and one or more service providing devices
have heretofore been provided to disclose all of those
existing on a network.

15 A conventional typical service disclosing method will
be explained with reference to Figs. 18 through 24. Fig. 18
is a diagram showing one configuration example of a
conventional system for disclosing services existing on a
network. In Fig. 18, reference numeral 10 denotes a service
20 utilizing device, 30 denotes a service disclosing device, 100
denotes a first service providing device, and 120 denotes a
second service providing device. The service utilizing
device 10, the service disclosing device 30, the first service
providing device 100, and the second service providing device
25 120 are connected to one another via a network 90.

The service utilizing device 10 includes an input unit 11, an output unit 12, a CPU 13, a memory 14, a communications unit 15, and storage 16. A service utilizing program 25 and a service inquiry program 23 are programs stored in the storage 16 and executed by the CPU 13 after they have been read into the memory 14.

The service disclosing device 30 includes an input unit 31, an output unit 32, a CPU 33, a memory 34, a communications unit 35, and storage 36. A service inquiry processing program 41 and a service detection program 42 are programs stored in the storage 36 and executed by the CPU 33 after they have been read into the memory 34.

The first service providing device 100 includes an input unit 101, an output unit 102, a CPU 103, a memory 104, a communications unit 105, and a storage 106. A first service program 111 and a service registration program 112 are programs stored in the storage 106 and executed by the CPU 103 after they have been read into the memory 104.

The second service providing device 120 includes an input unit 121, an output unit 122, a CPU 123, a memory 124, a communications unit 125, and storage 126. A second service program 131 and a service registration program 132 are respectively programs stored in the storage 126 and executed by the CPU 123 after they have been read into the memory 124.

Fig. 19 shows service information 44 stored in the

storage 36 of the service disclosing device 30. The service information 44 has, as data, a service ID 44-1 for identifying each service, a type 44-2 representing the type of service, and an address 44-3 representing the position of each service
5 on a network. In the conventional service disclosing method, the services that have been registered in the service information 44 are all disclosed.

The flow of a process up to the registration of the services in the service information 44 will next be explained
10 using Figs. 20 and 21.

Fig. 20 is a diagram showing the flow of a process for registering the first service program 111 of the first service providing device 100 with the service information 44. When the first service program 111 is executed, the service
15 registration program 112 is first started up to execute its registration. The service registration program 112 performs broadcast transmission of a service registration request to the network 90 via the communications unit 105. In doing so, the service detection program 42 being executed on the service
20 disclosing device 30 receives the service registration request via the communications unit 35 and registers the registration-requested services with the service information 44.

Fig. 21 is a diagram showing a process for registering
25 the second service program 131 of the second service providing

device 120 in the service information 44. When the second service program 131 is executed, the service registration program 132 is started up to execute its registration in a manner similar to Fig. 20. The service registration program 132 performs broadcast transmission of a service registration request, and the service detection program 42 registers services requested for registration with the service information 44 after it has received the registration request.

The flow of a process up to the utilization of services by the service utilizing device 10 will finally be explained using Figs. 22 through 24.

Fig. 22 is a diagram showing the flow of a process for allowing the service utilizing program 25 of the service utilizing device 10 to make an inquiry about services on the network. When the service utilizing program 25 is executed, the service inquiry program 23 is started up to make an inquiry about information of available services. The service inquiry program 23 performs broadcast transmission of a service inquiry request to the network 90 via the communications unit 15. In doing so, the service inquiry processing program 41 being executed on the service disclosing device 30 receives a registration request through the communications unit 35 and sends back a list of services that satisfy an inquiry condition of the services registered with the service information 44, as a response message.

The inquiry condition contains the type of service. Thus, in the case of an inquiry for a first type of service, the service inquiry processing program 41 sends back information about the first service program 111. In the case
5 of an inquiry for a second type of service, the service inquiry processing program 41 sends back information about the second service program 131. When the first type and the second type are indicative of the same kind, the service inquiry processing program 41 sends back the information about the
10 first service program 111 and the second service program 131.

Fig. 23 is a diagram showing the flow of a process for allowing the service utilizing program 25 to be served by the first service program 111. The service utilizing program 25 makes an inquiry about the first type of service under the
15 flow of Fig. 22 to thereby obtain the information about the first service program 111. Thereafter, the service utilizing program 25 designates an address for the first service program 111 to request the first service program 111 to execute services and accepts a response obtained as the result of
20 service execution by the first service program 111.

Fig. 24 is a diagram showing the flow of a process for allowing the service program 25 to be served by the second service program 131. The service utilizing program 25 makes an inquiry about the second type of service to thereby obtain
25 address information on the second service program 131.

Thereafter, the service utilizing program 25 designates an address for the second service program 131 to request the second service program 131 to execute services and receives a response obtained as the result of service execution by the
5 second service program 131.

Non-Patent Document 1:

E. Guttman and three more inventors, " Service Location Protocol, Version 2 " [online], June 1996, IETF, [retrieved on December 16, 2002], Internet:
10 <URL:http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2608.txt>

When a first service and a second service have a dependent relationship, e.g., when the first service has a security function and permits the provision of a second service only for a user having an access right, and the second
15 service provides substantial service, it is desirable that users are not able to access the second service. According to the prior art, however, the users are able to directly make use of the second service because the service disclosing device discloses all services that meet conditions inquired
20 by the users.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to make it possible to disclose and provide services in a state in which
25 a dependent relationship between such services is being held.

The present invention provides a technology for disclosing and providing services where first service providing means and second service providing means located on a network have a dependent relationship. This technology
5 is characterized by causing service disclosing means responsive to an inquiry issued from service utilizing means to send back a location of the first service providing means being under disclosure, to the service utilizing means; causing the first service providing means to receive a service
10 request sent from the service utilizing means and to request the second service providing means to provide services by using a location of the second service providing means being under non-disclosure; and causing the second service providing means to send back requested information to the
15 service utilizing means via the first service providing means.

Incidentally, other features of the present invention become apparent from the descriptions of the present specification and the accompanying drawings.

20 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a configuration diagram of a service disclosing system according to a first embodiment;

Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating manageable target information of a service providing device employed in the
25 first embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a flowchart showing a device status acquiring process of the first embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a flowchart depicting a device status monitoring process of the first embodiment;

5 Fig. 5 is a diagram showing service information of a service disclosing device employed in the first embodiment;

Fig. 6 is a flowchart illustrating a service registering process of the first embodiment;

Fig. 7 is a flowchart depicting a service hierarchy
10 acquiring process of the first embodiment;

Fig. 8 is a flowchart showing a service inquiring process of the first embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a configuration diagram illustrating a service disclosing system according to a second embodiment;

15 Fig. 10 is a diagram depicting service information of a service disclosing device employed in the second embodiment;

Fig. 11 is a diagram showing user information of a service providing device employed in the second embodiment;

Fig. 12 is a diagram illustrating access right
20 information of the service providing device employed in the second embodiment;

Fig. 13 is a diagram showing the format of a device status acquisition/setting message employed in the second embodiment;

25 Fig. 14 is a flowchart illustrating a device status

acquisition/setting process employed in the second embodiment;

Fig. 15 is a configuration diagram showing a service disclosing system according to a third embodiment;

5 Fig. 16 is a diagram illustrating service information of a service disclosing device employed in the third embodiment;

Fig. 17 is a flowchart showing a device status report generating process employed in the third embodiment;

10 Fig. 18 is a diagram depicting one configuration example of a service disclosing system according to a prior art;

Fig. 19 is a diagram showing service information of a service disclosing device employed in the prior art;

15 Fig. 20 is a flowchart illustrating a service registering process employed in the prior art;

Fig. 21 is a flowchart depicting a service registering process employed in the prior art;

20 Fig. 22 is a flowchart showing a service inquiring process employed in the prior art;

Fig. 23 is a diagram illustrating a service utilizing process employed in the prior art; and

Fig. 24 is a flowchart showing a service utilizing/responding process employed in the prior art.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will hereinafter be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

5 Fig. 1 is a diagram showing a configuration of a first embodiment of the present invention, wherein services are disclosed over a network. In Fig. 1, reference numeral 10 denotes a service utilizing device, 30 denotes a service disclosing device, 50 denotes a first service providing device,
10 and 70 denotes a second service providing device. The service utilizing device 10, the service disclosing device 30, the first service providing device 50, and the second service providing device 70 are connected to one another via a network 90.

15 The service utilizing device 10 includes an input unit 11, an output unit 12, a CPU 13, a memory 14, a communications unit 15, and storage 16. A device status acquisition/setting program 21, a device status monitoring program 22, and a service inquiry program 23 are programs stored in the storage
20 16. After the programs have been read into the memory 14, they are executed by the CPU 13.

 The device status acquisition/setting program 21 is a service utilizing program provided with a user interface for acquiring the statuses of hardware or software of devices
25 constituting a computer system connected via a network 90 and

setting these statuses. The device status monitoring program 22 is a service utilizing program provided with a user interface for detecting abnormalities of the hardware or software of the devices constituting the computer system 5 connected via the network 90. The service inquiry program 23 is a program for making inquiries about device status acquisition/setting and device status monitoring services existing on the network 90, which program is started up by the device status acquisition/setting program 21 or the device 10 status monitoring program 22.

The service disclosing device 30 includes an input unit 31, an output unit 32, a CPU 33, a memory 34, a communications unit 35, and storage 36. A service inquiry processing program 41, a service detection program 42, and a service hierarchy 15 acquisition program 43 are respectively programs stored in the storage 36, which are executed by the CPU 33 after they have been read into the memory 34.

The service inquiry processing program 41 is a program for providing information about services lying on the network 20 90 from information stored in service information 44 in response to an inquiry from a service utilizing program. The service detection program 42 is a program for detecting the services lying on the network 90 and storing the same in the service information 44. The service hierarchy acquisition 25 program 43 is a program for acquiring a dependent relationship

between the services registered in the service information
44.

The first service providing device 50 includes an input
unit 51, an output unit 52, a CPU 53, a memory 54, a
5 communications unit 55, and storage 56. A device status
acquisition/setting service program 61, a device status
monitoring service program 62, a service registration program
63, and a manageable target detection program 64 are programs
stored in the storage 56, which are executed by the CPU 53
10 after they have been read into the memory 54.

In response to a request for a service utilizing program,
the device status acquisition/setting service program 61
starts up the corresponding service program registered with
manageable target information 65, thereby acquires the
15 statuses of the hardware or software of the devices
constituting the computer system, and sets these statuses.
The device status monitoring service program 62 starts up the
corresponding service program registered in the manageable
target information 65, and detects abnormalities of the
20 hardware or software of the system-constituting devices. The
service registration program 63 is a program for registering
information about the device status acquisition/setting
service program 61 and the device status monitoring service
program 62 with the service disclosing device 30. The
25 manageable target detection program 64 is a program for

detecting or registering service programs capable of
providing services through the device status
acquisition/setting service program 61 and the device status
monitoring service program 62. A list of the service programs
5 capable of providing the services through the device status
acquisition/setting service program 61 and the device status
monitoring service program 62 is stored in the manageable
target information 65.

The second service providing device 70 is provided with
10 an input unit 71, an output unit 72, a CPU 73, a memory 74,
a communications unit 75, storage 76, a controller 77, and
a sensor 78. The controller 77 is built in the corresponding
device constituting the system and has a mechanism for reading
or setting the status of the device. The sensor 78 is
15 connected to an interface such as a bus in the device and
detects the status of hardware/software of the device. A
device status acquisition/setting service program 81, a
device status monitoring service program 82, and a service
registration program 83 are programs stored in the storage
20 76, which are executed by the CPU 73 after they have been read
into the memory 74.

The device status acquisition/setting service program
81 is a program for, in response to a request from a service
utilizing program, acquiring information about the hardware
25 or software of the second service providing device 70 through

the controller 77 and setting these information. The device status monitoring service program 82 is a program for monitoring the statuses of the hardware or software of the second service providing device 70 through the sensor 78 and notifying the registered service utilizing program of a fault upon detection of an abnormality. The service registration program 83 is a program for registering information about the device status acquisition/setting service program 81 and the device status monitoring service program 82 with the service disclosing device 30. The second service providing device 70 can be provided for every target devices constituting the system.

Fig. 2 shows a data format of the manageable target information 65 stored in the storage 56 of the first service providing device 50. The manageable target information 65 has, as data, a service ID 65-1 for identifying each service, a type 65-2 representing the type of service, and an address 65-3 representing the location of each service on the network.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the flow of a process for allowing the device status acquisition/setting program 21 of the service utilizing device 10 to acquire the information about the hardware or software of the second service providing device 70. The device status acquisition/setting program 21 may acquire the information about the device's hardware or software provided by the second service providing device 70.

In this case, the device status acquisition/setting program 21 first transmits a request for device status acquisition to the device status acquisition/setting service program 61 of the first service providing device 50 without directly communicating with the device status acquisition/setting service program 81 of the second service providing device 70. This device status acquisition request designates the type of device constituting the system. Thereafter, the device status acquisition/setting service program 61 transmits a request for device status acquisition to the device status acquisition/setting service program 81 and sends back its response to the device status acquisition/setting program 21. Although a procedure for making a request for device status setting is similar to the above, the device status setting request contains the type of device and setting parameters.

Fig. 4 is a diagram showing the flow of a process for executing a fault notification from the device status monitoring service program 82 to the device status monitoring program 22 in case an abnormality occurs in the hardware or software of the second service providing device 70.

First of all, the device status monitoring program 22 transmits a request for device status monitoring to the device status monitoring service program 62 of the first service providing device 50. The device status monitoring request designates the type of device constituting the system.

Thereafter, the device status monitoring service program 62 sends a request for device status monitoring to the device status monitoring service program 82. When the device status monitoring service program 82 detects an abnormality of the hardware or software of the second service providing device 70 through the sensor 78, it issues a fault notification to the registered service utilizing program in response to the device status monitoring request.

Fig. 5 shows a data format of the service information 44 stored in the storage 36 of the service disclosing device 30. The service information 44 has, as data, a service ID 44-1 for identifying each service, a type 44-2 representing the type of service, an address 44-3 representing the location of each service on the network, and an upper service ID 44-4 for identifying services being in an mutual dependent relationship.

The service of ID61 is a service for performing status acquisition/setting of the corresponding device being in operation at the first service providing device 50. The service of ID62 is a service for carrying out status monitoring of the device being in operation at the first service providing device 50. The service of ID61 and the service of ID62 are disclosed because they have no upper services.

The service of ID81 is a service for performing status acquisition or setting of the corresponding device being in

operation at the second service providing device 70 and includes the service of ID61 corresponding to the same type as an upper service. Thus, since the service utilizing program makes use of the service of ID81 through the service of ID61, the service of ID81 is not disclosed.

The service of ID82 is a service for monitoring the status of the device being in operation at the second service providing device 70 and includes the service of ID62 corresponding to the same type as an upper service. Thus, since the service utilizing program makes use of the service of ID82 through the service of ID62, the service of ID82 is not disclosed.

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing the flow of a process for registering the device status acquisition/setting service program 81 or device status monitoring service program 82 of the second service providing device 70 with the service information 44. Incidentally, assume that the device status acquisition/setting service program 81 and the device status monitoring service program 82 have already been registered with the manageable target information 65 as shown in Fig. 2.

The device status acquisition/setting service program 81 or the device status monitoring service program 82 starts up or activates the service registration program 83 to make a request for service registration. This registration

request is accompanied by the service ID 44-1, type 44-2, and address 44-3. The service registration program 83 performs broadcast transmission of the service registration request to the network 90 via the communications unit 75. In doing so, the service detection program 42 being in execution on the service disclosing device 30 receives the registration request via the communications unit 35. When the service detection program 42 receives the registration request therein, it activates the service hierarchy acquisition program 43 to acquire service hierarchy information representing the relationship of mutual dependence between services from the first service providing device 50. The service hierarchy information is accompanied by the service ID 44-1, type 44-2 and address 44-3 of a registration-requested service, and the type 44-2 and address 44-3 of its upper service. When the service detection program 42 acquires the service hierarchy information, it sets the service ID 44-1 of the upper service and registers its service with the service information 44. The dependent relationship between the services is registered with its corresponding upper service ID column 44-4 of the service information 44.

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing the flow of a process for allowing the service hierarchy acquisition program 43 to acquire a service hierarchy. When the service hierarchy acquisition program 43 is started up by the service detection

program 42, it transmits a request for acquisition of a service hierarchy representing a dependent relationship between services to the manageable target detection program 64 of the first service providing device 50. The present hierarchy acquisition request is accompanied by the service ID 44-1, type 44-2 and address 44-3 of a registration-required service. When the manageable target detection program 64 receives the hierarchy acquisition request therein, it reads information about the service providing device to be managed from the manageable target information 65 stored in the storage 56. Then the manageable target detection program 64 sets an upper service of the corresponding service program of the second service providing device 70 intended for the hierarchy acquisition request as its corresponding service program of the first service providing device 50, and sends back service hierarchy information to the service hierarchy acquisition program 43.

Fig. 8 is a diagram showing the flow of a process for allowing the device status acquisition/setting program 21 of the service utilizing device 10 to make an inquiry about each service on the network 90. When the device status acquisition/setting program 21 is executed, the service inquiry program 23 is first started up to make an inquiry about information on device status acquisition/setting services. The service inquiry program 23 performs broadcast

transmission of a service inquiry request to the network 90 via the communications unit 15. In doing so, the service inquiry processing program 41 being executed on the service disclosing device 30 receives the service inquiry request via
5 the communications unit 35 and sends back a list of disclosable services that satisfy an inquiry condition from within the services registered with the service information 44. Here, the inquiry condition is to designate one or more types 44-2.

The device status acquisition/setting program 21
10 acquires an address for the device status acquisition/setting service program 61 as an inquiry response. Next, the device status acquisition/setting program 21 issues a request for device status acquisition or a request for device status setting to the device status acquisition/setting service
15 program 61. The device status acquisition/setting service program 61 issues a request for device status acquisition or a request for device status setting to the device status acquisition/setting service program 81, receives its response therein and sends it back to the device status
20 acquisition/setting program 21. A procedure for allowing the device status monitoring program 22 to obtain access to the device status monitoring service program 82 is similar to the above. The device status monitoring program 22 receives a fault notification from the device status monitoring service
25 program 82 via the device status monitoring service program

62.

Fig. 9 is a diagram showing a configuration of a second embodiment illustrative of a method of disclosing a service on a network in accordance with the present invention. The second embodiment illustrates an example in which a second service is worth executing a security management and has such a dependent relationship with a first service that the second service is utilized through the security management by the first service.

In Fig. 9, reference numeral 10 denotes a service utilizing device, 30 denotes a service disclosing device, 50 denotes a first service providing device, and 70 denotes a second service providing device. The service utilizing device 10, the service disclosing device 30, the first service providing device 50, and the second service providing device 70 are connected to one another via a network 90. The service utilizing device 10, service disclosing device 30, and second service providing device 70 are respectively identical in configuration to those shown in Fig. 1.

The first service providing device 50 includes an input unit 51, an output unit 52, a CPU 53, a memory 54, a communications unit 55, and storage 56. An access-to-device status acquisition/setting control service program 66, a device status monitoring service program 62, a service registration program 63, and a manageable target detection

program 64 are programs stored in the storage 56 and executed by the CPU 53 after they have been read into the memory 54. The service registration program 63 and manageable target detection program 64 are programs identical, respectively, to those shown in Fig. 1. Only when a user has an access right, the access-to-device status acquisition/setting control service program 66 starts up or activates a corresponding service program registered with manageable target information 65 in response to a request from a service utilizing program to thereby acquire the statuses of hardware or software of the devices constituting a system and set these statuses. The type of its service corresponds to device status acquisition/setting of service information 44. That is, the access-to-device status acquisition/setting control service program 66 exercises control on access rights in addition to acquisition/setting of each device status via an interface common to the device status acquisition/setting service program 61.

Fig. 10 shows a data format of the service information 44 stored in the storage 36 of the service disclosing device 30. In a manner similar to Fig. 5, the service information 44 has, as data, a service ID 44-1 for identifying each service, a type 44-2 representing the type of service, an address 44-3 representing the location of each service on a network, and an upper service ID 44-4 for identifying services being in

a mutual dependent relationship.

The service of ID66 is a service for performing status acquisition/setting of a device being in operation at the first service providing device 50 and is disclosed because
5 it has no upper service. The service of ID81 is a service for performing status acquisition or setting of a device being in operation at the second service providing device 70 and has the service of ID66 corresponding to the same type as an upper service. Thus, since the device status
10 acquisition/setting program 21 determines through the service of ID66 whether or not to have an access right, and makes use of the service of ID81 in this condition, the service of ID81 is not disclosed.

Fig. 11 shows a data format of user information 67
15 stored in the storage 56 of the first service providing device 50. The user information 67 has a user ID 67-1 for identifying each user, and a password 67-2 of each user as data.

Fig. 12 shows a data format of access right information 68 stored in the storage 56 of the first service providing
20 device 50. The access right information 68 includes, as data, a user ID 68-1 for identifying each user, a device ID 68-2 for identifying each system constituting device for executing an operation, a component ID 68-3 for identifying each component lying in the device for executing the operation,
25 an acquisition operation 68-4 representing whether an

acquisition operation is allowed or prohibited, and a setting operation 68-5 representing whether a setting operation is permitted or prohibited.

Fig. 13 is a diagram showing a data format of a request message P13 transmitted from the device status acquisition/setting program 21 upon utilizing the service of the access-to-device status acquisition/setting control service program 66. The request message P13 contains a user ID for identifying each user who makes use of service, a password P13-2, a device ID P13-3 for identifying a device defined as a target for performing acquisition or setting of a device status, a component ID P13-4 for identifying each component, an operation name P13-5 representing an acquisition or setting operation, and an operation parameter P13-6.

Fig. 14 is a diagram showing the flow of a process from the reception of a request for device status acquisition or setting from the device status acquisition/setting program 21 by the access-to-device status acquisition/setting control service program 66 to the sending-back of its response. The access-to-device status acquisition/setting control service program 66 receives a request for device status acquisition or setting from the device status acquisition/setting program 21 as a request message P13 at Step 14-1 (S14-1). At Step 14-2, the access-to-device status acquisition/setting control

service program 66 obtains a user ID and a password from the request message P13. At Step 14-3, the access-to-device status acquisition/setting control service program 66 determines whether or not a set or pair of the user ID and password contained in the request message P13 coincides with any row of the user information 67. If the determination made in Step 14-3 is No, then the access-to-device status acquisition/setting control service program 66 proceeds to Step 14-8, where it rejects execution of the operation and transmits an error message.

If the determination made in Step 14-3 is found to be Yes, then the access-to-device status acquisition/setting control service program 66 proceeds to Step 14-4, where it acquires a device ID, a component ID and an operation name from the received request message P13. At Step 14-5, the access-to-device status acquisition/setting control service program 66 determines using the access right information 68 whether or not the operation on each of the device ID and component ID contained in the corresponding request has been permitted. If the determination made in Step 14-5 is found to be No, then the access-to-device status acquisition/setting control service program 66 proceeds to Step 14-8, where it rejects execution of the operation and transmits an error message. If the determination made in Step 14-5 is found to be Yes, then the access-to-device status

acquisition/setting control service program 66 proceeds to Step 14-6, where it acquires operation parameters from the request message P13. Next, at Step 14-7, the access-to-device status acquisition/setting control service program 66
5 executes the requested operation. Further, the access-to-device status acquisition/setting control service program 66 transmits a response message containing a status code indicative of the success or unsuccess of the execution of the operation.

10 Fig. 15 is a diagram showing a configuration of a third embodiment illustrative of a method of disclosing a service on a network in accordance with the invention. The third embodiment is an example where a first service has a dependent relationship with a second service in utilizing the second
15 service.

In Fig. 15, reference numeral 10 denotes a service utilizing device, 30 denotes a service disclosing device, 50 denotes a first service providing device, and 70 denotes a second service providing device. The service utilizing
20 device 10, the service disclosing device 30, the first service providing device 50, and the second service providing device 70 are connected to one another via a network 90. The service disclosing device 30 and the second service providing device 70 are respectively identical in configuration to those shown
25 in Fig. 1.

The first utilizing device 10 includes an input unit 11, an output unit 12, a CPU 13, a memory 14, a communications unit 15, and storage 16. A device status report generating program 24 and a service inquiry program 23 are programs stored
5 in the storage 16 and are executed by the CPU 13 after they have been read into the memory 14. The device status report generating program 24 is a service utilizing program provided with a user interface for generating a report of the statuses of hardware or software of devices constituting a system
10 connected via a network 90.

The first service providing device 50 includes an input unit 51, an output unit 52, a CPU 53, memory 54, a communications unit 55, and storage 56. A device status report generating service program 69, a service registration
15 program 63, and a manageable target detection program 64 are programs stored in the storage 56 and are executed by the CPU 53 after they have been read into the memory 54. The service registration program 63 and the manageable target detection program 64 are programs identical, respectively, to those
20 shown in Fig. 1. The device status report generating service program 69 is a program for acquiring the statuses of the hardware or software of the system-constituting devices, registered with a manageable target information 65 and generating a report of the same. The manageable target
25 information 65 is set so as to be able to identify each device

constituting the computer system according to its type 65-2.

Fig. 16 shows service information 44 stored in the storage 36 of the service disclosing device 30. As is the case with Fig. 5, the service information 44 has, as data, a service ID 44-1 for identifying each service, a type 44-2 representing the type of service, an address 44-3 representing the location of each service on a network, and an upper service ID 44-4 for identifying services being in a mutual dependent relationship. The service of ID69 is a service for generating a report of the status of the corresponding device being in operation at the first service providing device 50, and is disclosed because it has no upper service. The service of ID81 is a service for performing status acquisition/setting of the corresponding device being in operation at the second service providing device 70, and has the service of ID69 corresponding to a different type as an upper service. Thus, since the service utilizing program indirectly utilizes the service of ID81 through the service of ID69, the service of ID81 is not disclosed.

Fig. 17 is a diagram showing the flow of a process for allowing the device status report generating program 24 of the service utilizing device 10 to generate a report of the status of hardware or software of the second service providing device 70. When the device status report generating program 24 acquires information about the hardware or software of the

second service providing device 70, it transmits a request for report generation to the device status report generating service program 69 of the first service providing device 50. The report generation request designates one or more types

5 44-2. Afterwards, the device status report generating service program 69 transmits a request for device status acquisition to a device status acquisition/setting service program 81 of the second service providing device 70, generates a report from its response, and sends it back to

10 the device status report generating program 24. A data format of the device status acquisition request transmitted from the device status report generating service program 69 to the device status acquisition/setting service program 81 is identical to that of the device status acquisition request

15 transmitted from the device status acquisition/setting service program 61 to the device status acquisition/setting service program 81.

Incidentally, the aforementioned embodiment has described, as an example, the status acquisition/setting and

20 status monitoring of each device constituting the computer system. However, the present invention is not limited to the embodiment but can be applied to the provision of services wherein a service utilizing device has a dependent relationship between a first service and a second service so

25 that it may widely utilize the second service through the first

service.

According to the present invention, when there is a dependent relationship between services, the services can be disclosed and provided with the dependent relationship held.